

# Christian Messenger.

A REPOSITORY OF RELIGIOUS, POLITICAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Not slothful in business: fervent in spirit."

NEW SERIES.  
VOL. VII. No. 45.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862.

WHOLE SERIES.  
VOL. XXVI. No. 46.

## Poetry.

### Hymn.

How much owest thou unto my Lord?—Lake xvi. 5.

When this passing world is done,  
When has sunk yon glaring sun,  
When we stand with Christ in glory,  
Looking o'er life's finished story,  
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—  
Not till then—how much I owe.

When I stand before the throne,  
Dressed in beauty not my own,  
When I see Thee as Thou art,  
Love Thee with unswerving heart,  
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—  
Not till then—how much I owe.

When the praise of Heaven I hear,  
Loud as thunders to the ear,  
Loud as many waters' noise,  
Sweet as harp's melodious voice,  
Then, Lord, shall I fully know—  
Not till then—how much I owe.

—McCheyne.

## Miscellaneous.

### Doing good by Legacies.

In looking over the last Annual Report of the American Bible Society, I notice that it received during the past year from legacies, the large sum of one hundred and thirteen thousand and sixty-eight dollars and ten cents.

Doubtless it is better for every one to be his own executor as he goes along in life, giving systematically, liberally, continually, to every good object, "as the Lord hath prospered him." This is the divinely appointed method; the only way so to use wealth, or even competence, as to make it a means of grace to ourselves, when otherwise "the love" of it may become "the root of all evil" to the soul. But as some, even of those who are conscientious, do not give as habitually and liberally as they ought, from day to day, while life lasts, one of the next best things to do good by legacies—to leave by will what may be applied to the advancement of Christ's kingdom in the world, when we shall have gone to our rest.

The richest gift of Christ, the gift of himself as a sacrifice of atonement for our sins, he made while himself on earth. But the gift of the Holy Spirit, without which the first gift would have been in vain, was a legacy. And so that blessed gift, the gift of his own peace, was also a legacy; for his language is, "Peace I leave with you; my peace I give unto you." And as we are safe in, like him, doing all the good that we can while living; so we are safe in, like him, leaving that which may do good, and comfort and cheer and bless when we shall have gone to join him in the skies. We are sacredly bound to leave to the world, after we have gone from it, the legacy of a holy example, and of a life spent in the service of Christ; and thus we may do good, still be doing good, long after we shall have passed to eternity. And may not the same rule apply to pecuniary legacies, to money left by will, to bless the world when we are no longer in it?

Will not the thousands of readers of the Messenger seriously ponder this thought, so that the result shall be seen in a large increase, from year to year, of the income of the treasury of the Lord? Do not less, by daily gifts, while living; but see if you cannot do more by legacies.—Am. Messenger.

The prodigal had his patrimony in his own hands, he could not keep it. If our soul were left in our own hands, we could not keep it. The world is a false keeper. The devil is a churlish keeper. The body is brittle and inconstant keeper. God only is the sure keeper.

We spend the best part of our lives in making mistakes, and the remainder in reflecting how easily we might have avoided them.—When the fact is that the mistakes may have been beneficial instead of the reverse, and that we possibly could not have avoided them under any circumstances.

### Authentic anecdote of Alexander 1. of Russia.

When Russia was, in 1812, thrown into consternation by the invasion of the French, no one in the imperial household or council maintained a calm and composed spirit, under the daily reports of fresh disasters, except Prince Galitzin. The emperor remarked this with surprise, and one day, while they were alone asked how it happened. The Prince drew forth a small Bible from his pocket, and held it towards the Emperor, who stretched out his hand to it, when by accident the volume fell to the ground. Being instantly picked up by the Prince, it was found to have opened at the ninety-first Psalm: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty. I will say of the Lord, he is my refuge and my fortress; my God, in him will I trust."

"O, that your Majesty would seek that refuge," replied the Prince, after his royal master and he had read the passage together; and then hastened from his presence. The Emperor retained the Bible, and doubtless read the Psalm to the end.

Shortly after a day of supplication and fasting was ordered by Alexander; and the Pope, as priests of the Greek church are called, whose turn it was to preach before the court, chose for his text the ninety-first Psalm, without having been induced thereto by any hint from either the Emperor or his minister.

On the afternoon of the last day, Alexander sent to his private chaplain, desiring him to come and read a portion of the Bible to him in his tent. The official came, and commenced his duty with the ninety-first Psalm.

"Hold!" cried the Emperor, rather offended by what he not unnaturally concluded must be the result of collusion.

"Who desired you to read that particular Psalm to me?"

"God!" replied the chaplain, with great solemnity.

"How mean you?" exclaimed the Emperor.

"Taken by surprise," resumed the chaplain, "by your Majesty's command, and feeling the high responsibility which would rest on my choice, I knelt down and implored the Almighty to guide me in the selection of the Scripture I should read, in the event of your Majesty leaving me without direction on the subject, and the ninety-first Psalm was brought so powerfully to my mind that I could not doubt that was the answer to my prayer."

The impression made on the Emperor by these remarkable coincidences is said to have been deep and lasting.

### Acadia College.

We have been requested to give insertion to the following documents which appear in the Minutes of the late Session of the Baptist Convention.

LIST OF CHURCHES CONTRIBUTING TO ANNUAL SUPPORT OF ACADIA COLLEGE, June to August, 1862.

Nova Scotia.	
Amherst, (for 1861).	£7 10 0
Antigonish,	1 5 0
Upper Aylesford & Wilnot,	10 0 0
Aylesford,	1 0 0
Brookfield, (Colchester),	2 0 0
Brookfield, (Queens),	2 0 0
Beaver River,	2 7 10
Bridgewater,	2 5 0
Chester,	2 10 0
Cape Canso,	2 0 0
Cornwallis, 1st,	15 0 0
Do. 2nd,	2 5 0
Do. 5th,	1 10 7
Digby,	1 0 0
Eastern Association,	0 10 0
Great Village,	3 0 0
Granville, (Lower),	0 15 0
*Halifax, Granville Street,	10 7 0
Halifax, North Church,	5 0 0
Horton, 1st,	15 1 9
Liverpool,	7 10 0
Lunenburg, N. W.,	2 10 0
Lake George,	0 17 6
Londonderry, Upper,	2 0 7
Middlefield, Queens,	1 0 0
Milton, Queens,	13 3 9
Maccan,	1 5 0
Newport, East,	0 0 9

Onslow,	1 6 3
Pine Grove, Wilnot,	5 0 0
Portaupique,	3 10 0
Pagwash & Goose River,	1 10 0
Parrsboro,	0 12 6
Port Medway,	2 10 0
Ragged Islands,	1 10 0
Stewiacke, Lower,	2 0 0
Sydney, North,	2 5 0
Sackville,	1 0 0
Truro,	5 0 0
Tusket,	1 5 7
Tusket Lakes,	0 10 6
*Weymouth,	4 0 0
Windsor,	2 10 0
Yarmouth, 2nd,	1 7 6
Do. 3rd,	0 12 6
Do. South,	0 12 6

New Brunswick.

Fredericton,	3 0 0
Germain Street, St. John,	3 0 0
St. Martins,	2 10 0

£167 6 7

J. W. BARRS, Treasurer.

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

TO THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF ACADIA COLLEGE AT THEIR ANNUAL MEETING, AT MONCTON, N. B.

Not being able to meet you in person, I deem it my duty to place before you some information respecting the financial position of the Institution you are chosen to watch over. In assuming the office of Treasurer to your body in August last it was with a sincere desire of aiding the finances of the College, by arranging the accounts and collecting as much of the outstanding Interest and Principal as could be possibly gathered together, the former to meet Current Expenses of the Institution, the latter for investment in respectable sized sums to be a foundation for permanent support. The duty has been much more arduous than I anticipated, as working without a collecting agent in the field, it devolved upon your treasurer to act in various capacities, and not only to take care of funds paid in, attend to the collection of rents, repairs of buildings and a general supervision of the Property at Wolfville, but finding several hundred Notes-of-hand scattered over three Provinces it took much time and labour to classify and arrange them, and a large amount of correspondence in trying to collect, where it was practicable, and where not, to ascertain the character of the same. In this latter pursuit I have written no less than 450 letters, besides preparing and forwarding 100 Circulars to our Churches, many of which were accompanied with letters personally written. The result of my year's labour will be partially seen by the accounts accompanying this report; during the last twelve months, from the sums gathered in, £1000 have been invested in three Mortgages, the interest of which is payable half yearly. In investing I am aided by one of the best business men at your Board, and we make it a practice to have some legal practitioner search titles and prepare the papers, and ascertain other particulars in reference to safe and profitable security.

I have been able to pay all the current expenses of the year; your Board will therefore be able to meet the Convention free of debt. But to do this I have had to use about £100 received for rents; which should have been expended on the buildings, fences, &c., which are now needing extensive repairs, much of which cannot be longer delayed.

The Interest received on outstanding notes was greater than I anticipated, owing to getting in arrearages, some time standing, this must not be overlooked in providing for the incoming year, as I fear less will be realized from this source the next year. By the valuable assistance of Rev. A. D. Thompson who has travelled in aid of the Endowment a good part of the year, and by unsolicited Contributions, about \$5000 have been added to that fund independent of all expenses for agency.—Where this has not been paid in money it has been secured by Notes-of-hand, all of which I consider of the best description, and which will doubtless be paid as they mature.

I regret to state that your second appeal to our Churches did not meet with the hearty response you had a right to expect, when considering the manner your former application was received. We required £250 to bring us through the financial year, knowing that

\*These came to hand after the accounts were made up.

all to whom application was made would not be likely to reply favourably, it was necessary to apportion £300 among the Churches, but we have received of this sum a little less than one half. The amount asked of each Church was so small that we feel with a very slight effort in every instance it could be raised. The list published of the contributing churches will show that those which declined or neglected aiding in this matter are many of them among those best able to contribute. The inference then is that indifference, and not inability, is the true cause.

I would advise that the most effectual method be adopted by your Board to urge forward and complete the Endowment either by a vigorous agency or otherwise. It is my belief from mature consideration that our College must be based on a permanent and solid foundation by Endowment or it must be given up, as annual appeals to our Churches for deficiency of income are uncertain and not to be relied upon.

I would suggest that a stringent resolution be passed by your Board, making it imperative on all those owing Notes some time overdue, to pay them up within a definite time, say six or twelve months, and not leave it to be pursued by your Treasurer so as to become a personal matter.

An impression prevails pretty generally, that the principal of the notes may be paid or remain unpaid at the convenience of the parties owing. This is an error I have tried to overcome, as it must be seen by every reflecting person acquainted with business, that no true or correct estimate of the value of our Notes can be depended upon till they are paid in, the interest on notes is very seldom punctually met, and the change in persons' circumstances causes losses continually.

I would suggest to your Board the propriety of passing a resolution authorising the rents to be reserved as a fund to meet repairs and incidental expenses only, and not be taken to meet the salaries of the Professors. But in doing this you will have to make fuller provision for meeting your engagements with the Professors, who ought to have their quarterly payments made punctually.

We have invested in Mortgages—in N. S.—£1700 0 0

in N. B. 800 0 0

2500 0 0

3400 0 0

£6000 0 0

The Interest on the Mortgages may be relied on punctually, say £150, the Interest on the Notes will not likely be all collected; we may estimate it £150 more, making Investments £300. You can judge of the certain income towards your engagements to raise that part which is not certain.

Our Real Estate is unencumbered and is valuable for educational purposes, but should not be looked to for income, for the reasons before stated. In reviewing the past we have great cause for thankfulness, we have hitherto kept out of debt and our permanent resources are increasing. We have much to encourage as regards the future, but mere speeches and resolutions of your body or the Convention will not avail to meet our present circumstances and future requirements.—Our churches are expected to act, let each man—each church member—build the wall against his house. In conclusion I would add that in assuming the duty of Treasurer I never contemplated holding the office permanently—nor could it be reasonably expected that I should devote the time and attention necessary to manage successfully the financial affairs of the College, except on the occasion of an emergency, I would therefore ask your Board to seek some competent person to fill the office I hold, and as soon as it can be done, relieve me of the duty of financial agent.

J. W. BARRS, Treasurer.

Wolfville, Aug. 20, 1862.

HOW BODIES ARE EMBALMED.—Embalming, which is coming much into practice of late, is thus performed:—The modern embalmer finds an artery into which he can place the nozzle of an injecting syringe. The artery in the upper part of the arm called the brachial, or the artery in the neck, the carotid, answers the purpose. Into this artery the embalming fluid, consisting of alum, or corrosive sublimate, is injected until it permeates every structure; the solution sometimes retains